## WASHINGTON.

CONTRACTION-OFFICIAL GOSSIP. INQUIRIES ABOUT THE CURRENCY COMING INTO THE TREASURY—THE CRINESE EMBASSY AT THE WHITE HOUSE-DEPARTMENT NEWS,

Secretary Sherman is constantly in receipt of letters from different parts of the country asking about the old topic of contraction. An explanation of a point frequently inquired about is presented in THE TRIBUNE's special dispatches below. The President welcomed the Chinese Embassy on Saturday. Mr. Spear says that he resigned his office because he could make more money in legal practice. Fitzhugh has written another letter about Mr. Holman.

AN OLD LIE DOING FRESH DUTY. THE CLAIM OF THE DEMAGOGUES THAT THERE HAS BEEN AN ENORMOUS CONTRACTION OF THE CUR-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It might very properly be inferred by one who has kept pace with the times that enough has been written and said within the last three or four years upon the subject of the contraction of the currency to explode forever the story that the Government has retired and destroyed vast sums of that which at one time formed a part of the circulating medium of the country. Yet letters in great numbers are received at the Treasury Department which indicate that this old story forms the basis of one of the favorite arguments of speakers and writers in the West and South, who attribute the hard times to the misdirection of the National financial affairs. According to these theorists, there were issued between 1862 and 1865 over \$800,000,000 of 7-30 United States notes, which have since been called in, and the circulating medium of the country has been contracted to that

The fact is, the 7-30s never did and never were intended to enter into circulation. By an act of March 3, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue compound interest-bearing legal-tender notes to redeem previously issued de mand notes, and to pay the current expenses of the Government. These notes, to the amount of \$266,-000,000, were paid out by the Treasury, and for a short time remained in circulation. By the terms of the act authorizing their issue, they were made payable "not less than three years" from the date of the passage of the law, and interest upon them was to cease at that time, whether they were presented for redemption or not. Only one specimen of these notes is believed to be in existence at the present time, and that is held in the Treasury Department. All the rest, with the exception of about \$300,000, which have never been presented for redemption and which have doubtless been lost by their owners. have been destroyed, as the law required.

The specimen of the compound interest notes preserved is of the denomination of \$10 and at its maturity on March 3, 1866, was worth \$1194. This fact is plainly printed on the back of the note; and it needs no argument to show that such piece of money, even though a legal tender, would never circulate under a normal condition of things by the side of a non-interest bearing legal-tender note worth only its face value. These compound interest notes were redeemed as presented in greenbacks, or were converted by their owners into non-circulating interest bearing paper of subsequent issues. People who remember to have seen them in circulation are tasily led to believe that they are identical with the 7-30 bonds, which they know have been called in by the Treasury.

The letters making inquiry with regard to this matter are so numerous that the Secretary finds it impossible to reply in detail to each inquirer. He has in consequence had photographs made, both of and interest notes which have been redeemed with greenbacks, and the 7-30 bonds which never went into circulation. In order that the difference may be seen by comparing the two, the former is the once familiar note bearing in broad gilt letters across its face "Compound interest." The other is an unwieldy coupon bond, three times the size of an ordinary bank bill and which very few people who have not themselves bought Government bonds as an investment will remember ever to have seen. The 7-30s were never made legal tender and were never paid out by the Government to its creditors. On the contrary, they were negotiated as other loans have been; and, as it is well remembered, Jay Cooke & Co. were the were negotiated as other loans have been; and, as it is well remembered, Jay Cooke & Co, were the agents through whom the bulk of them were sold. Suguiarly enough, so good an authority as the late Treasurer Spinner has made the mistake of saying in a letter which has been widely quoted by Democratic and Greenback orators and writers, that these 7-30 bonds were issued and designed to be a part of the circulating medium of the country. No better reply is needed than the fact that he never recognized them as such in any of the reports issued from the Treasurer's office while he presided over it. The largest amount of circulating money of all kinds, including State and National bank circulation, legal-tenders and fractional currency, at the end of any fiscal year, was \$781,490,916 17 on the 36th of June, 1874. Since that time the experiment of gradual contraction has been tried, but has now reased; the total contraction amounting to a little reased; the total contraction amounting to a little over \$92,000,000. On the other hand, the purchasing power of the currency remaining in circulation has risen so that it amounts to within \$27,000,000 of that of the maximum amount ever put into circulation by the Government.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY RECEIVED. THEY ARE FORMALLY PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT HAYES AT THE WHITE HOUSE,

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- The Chinese Minister was formally received by the President yesterday. The ceremony was private, it having been determined by the Executive Department that there hould be no deviation from the ordinary usage, and that it should not be made a public spectacle.

The Chinese Minister and others of the Embassy called at the Department of State a few minutes before 11 o'clock, and accompanied by Secretary Evarts, Assistant Secretary Seward and Chief Clerk Brown, proceeded to the Executive Mansion and entered the Blue Room in the following order: Mr. Evarts with Chin Lan Pin, the Minister, Mr. Seward with Yung Wing, the Assistant Minister, Mr. Bartlett, the American Secretary of the Legation, with Mr. Yea, the Chinese secretary, and lastly the two interpreters. All the Chinese were in their national costume. Secretary McCrary, General Devens, Mr. Tyner, and the President's private secretary, Mr. Rogers, were also present. The President entered and took a position near the Ministers, bowing to them as he did so. The Minister then read to the President an address in Chinese, after which he delivered his credentials. These were inclosed in a circular paper case covered with Chinese characters. They were written with black ink on thick yellow paper, dotted and embossed with gold, and wrapped in a square piece of yellow silk. The following is an English translation of the creden-

Talk:

The EMPEROR OF CHINA to the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, greeting:
Since the Interchange of treaties between your Government and China, relations of amity and good will having been uniformly and sincercity maintained. It is now our pleasure to especially appoint Chin Lan Pin, decorated with the Peacock feather, wearing the nation of the second rank, President of the Board of Sacrifice, to reside at your capital as Envoy Extrauminary, and Yang Wing, wearing the button of the second rank, lutendant of Circuit, as Assistant Envoy: and it is also our pleasure that they be at liberty to go shd come as occasion may require.

We are fully assured that Chin Lan Pin and his assistant are just and his necessary men and we trust that in fee discharge of their diplomatic duties they will give manual satisfaction.

Having by the will of Heaven, succeeded to our creat patrimony, we regard without discrimination cains and all foreign nations as members of one family, and we desire that henceforth our relations with your lowersment may be further strengthened, and that both any enjoy hasting peace. Which is our sincere hope.

KWANG SHIL

4th year, 1st month, 25th day. (February 26, 1878). Yeing Wing read a translation of the Minister's speech, as follows: Mr. Prestdern: His Majesty the Emperor of China, in appending us to reside in Washington as Ministers, in-sected us to present your Excellency his salutations,

and to express his assurances of friendship for you and the people of the United States. His Majesty hopes that your A ministration may be one of signal success, and that it may bring lasting peace and prosperity to the whole country. On a former occasion the Chinese Government had the honor to send an Embassy to Washington on a special mission, and the results were most beneficent. His Majesty enerishes the hope that this Embassy will not only be the means of establishing on a firmer basis the amicable relations of the two countries, but may also be the starfing-point of a new diplomatic era, which will eventually unite the East and the West under one calightened and progressive civilization. We have now the honor to deliver to your Excellency the letter which accredits us as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary at Washington.

The President replied as follows:

The President replied as follows: The President replied as follows:

MR. MINISTER AND MR. ASSISTANT-MINISTER: Ten years ago one of my predecessors in office received here the three envoys who constituted the first diplomatic mission sent by the Emperor of China to the United States of America. Their company was welcomed as auspicious, not only of a better understanding between the two Governments, but as indicating a probable increase of commercial relations and facilities between their people. Those anticipations proved to be well founded.

their people. Those anticipations proved to be well founded.

It gives me pleasure, therefore, to again welcome envoys from China, especially as you inform me that they come with the intention and desire to establish a permanent legation at this capital upon a footing with those of other nations. I cannot doubt that the presence of such a legation will tend to increase and cement the triendly international relations now existing, and will be the means of removing whatever difficulties and of solving whatever questions may arise between the twe nations.

It is an additional gratification to find that for the discharge of those delicate and responsible duties the selection of the Emperor has fallen upon envoys who are so well and invorably known here through their previous intercourse with our countrymeu.

Cordially reciprocating the friendly sentiments and good wishes you have expressed on the part of the Emperor of China, permit me to assure you of my good wishes for his Majesty's leadth and happiness, and for the continued well-being and prosperity of the Empire over which he presides.

At the conclusion of this reply the President

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shook hands with the Ministers, and Mr. Evarts presented the members of the Cabinet to them and the other members of the legation who then withdrew to the East Room, where they remained a short time, numerous spectators, both ladies and gentle-men, being present. They then returned to their residence, in company with Mr. Evarts and Mr. Seward.

The Chinese Ambassador has informally advised Mr. Evarts of his intention to remain at Washington at least six months. During that time it is proposed to review existing treaties between the two countries, so as to place all questions of possible controversy on a sound and safe basis.

WHY MR. SPEAR RETIRES. THE SALARY OF THE OFFICE INADEQUATE-LEGAL PRACTICE FAR PREFERABLE.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, Sept. 29 .- Mr. Spear, who resigned the position of Commissioner of Patents a few days ago, says that the office is a laborious one, as it combines two different heads of business in themselves incompatible-one of an executive character and the other of a judicial. The compensation is madequate for the wear and tear involved. Mr. Spear says: "It is notorious that any patent attorney of good capacity and diligence finds his business more valuable than the salary of the Commissioner of Patents. The temptation is, as it has been for years with the Commissioner, after a year or two of service in the office, to go out into the patent business, which I shall do when leave the office. The relations between entirely friendly. There is no truth whatever in those reports as to any request or intimation either from him or the President that my resignation was desired by either of them. The sole cause of my resignation was my own personal preference for private business." myself and Secretary Schurz have been, and are

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

SUGAR FROM THE CORN-FIELD. Washington, Sept. 29, 1878. Dr. Collier, the chemist of the Department of Agriculture, has for the past two weeks been experiting on a large scale in the manufacture of crystallized sugar from corn-stalks and sorghum. The matter has already been noted in THE TRIBUNE. The aggregate weight of the corn-stalks used was 11,237 pounds, and weight of sorghum 13,958 pounds. The weight of the juice from the corn-stalks was 2,773 pounds, and om the sorghum 4,963 pounds. The specific gravity of the corn-stalk juice was 10.54; that of the sorghur juice, 10.58. The percentage of juice in the corn-stalks as they came from the field was 24.68; the percentage of the sorghum, 35.56. Thus 2,571 pounds of corn-stalk of the sorghum, 35.56. Thus 2,571 pounds of corn-stalk juice yielded 382 nounds of syrup, and 4,355 pounds of sorghum yielded 660 pounds of syrup. This syrup contens 75 per cent of its weight of sugar. The mill used in these experiments was an indifferent one, and the sorghum was in small stalks. Better results would have been reached had the stalks been larger. Dr. Collier says he is satisfied that there is not a farmer in the country who cannot rely upon results 50 per cent greater than he has secured, with a better mill.

FITZHUGH'S QUILL PROLIFIC. Ex-Doorkeeper Fitzhugh has written another letter in regard to his controversy with Judge Holman, of Indiana, in which he denies that he ever acted as a lobbyist for the Texas Pacific Railroad, or for any other scheme before Congress. He denies that he has had any business before Congress since he lost his office, except in prosecuting a few private claims, the merits of which he represented claims, the merits of which he represented to several members. Most of the letter is devoted to a substantiation of his charge against Judge Holman, and he concludes as follows: "I may state in conclusion with the matter that newspapers intimated that I was in possession of facts and could make charges damaging In possession of facts and the public men who served in the KLIVth Congress. I now desire to say that this was not authorized by me."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Sept. 29, 1878. The President has accepted an invitation tendered him by a committee of citizens from Cumberland, Md., to last the Fair to be held in that place on the 24th of Oc-

Russell Errett, a member of the present House of Repesentatives from Pittsburg, Penn, is urged for the posi-ion of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by Senator Don Cameron and others.

The President has received the following telegram:

The President has received the following felegram:
"The committee for the reception of the released Irish
political prisoners, Conden and Melody, has directed
that its thanks be conveyed to you for the order placing
a revenue cutter at the disposal of the committee."

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed A. L.

Sturtevant and George N. West, of the Secretary's office: Lewis D. Moore, of the Register's office: Lewis D. Moore, or the Treasurer's office, and J. J. Lichbiter, of the Internal Revenue office, a committee to examine and take an account of the special paper. United States notes, and all other securities, whether partially printed or complete, held by the Bureau of Engraving.

R. A. Edes, United States consul at Bahia, Brazil, re-

ports to the Department of State that the schoone Eila and Josie, bound from New-York to Rio de Jane ro, was wrecked on the 4th of August last before reachro, was wrecased on the and of Angles has belief Federica higher destination. On the 6th the crew were rescued by the German steamer Buenos Ayres, Captain H. Mahlmann, and carried into the port of Bahla in a des-titute concition. Captain Mahlmann was very kind to the shipwrecked crew, and declined all compensation.

A case against the District involving about a quarter of million of dollars in itself, and which may become a precedent obligating payment of much larger sums, is in progress in the Supreme Court of the District. While the District is not represented by counsel, Justice Humphreys persists in hearing the case, although the District Attorney informed him that they were not ready to have it go on. The course of this Judge has been such of late as to cause discontent.

A STRANGE MURDER BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

BRIDGEPORT Conn., Sept. 29 .- On May 12, John Rufus, alias "Stuttering Jack," was murdered in an unoccupied carriage factory, in East Bridgeport, by Frank E. Bassett, who placed the body in a barrel and drove to Dr. Sanford, of the Yale Medical School, Newdrove to Dr. Sanford, of the Yale Medical School, New-Haven, who refused to purchase without seeing a cer-tificate from the proper authorities. Bassatt then drove to Derby, and down the west bank of the river three miles to an unfrequented spot, where he rolled the barrel down an embankment into the water. A woman with whom Bassett lived was conversant with the whole matter, and becoming dissatisfied with his actions, let drop some remarks, which being followed up by Chief of Police Marsh, led to the recovery of Rufus's body to-day. Bassett is now confined in the jail here, awaiting trial for theft.

A HUGE RELIGIOUS GATHERING.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 29 .- Thirty thousand people attended divine service at the Indiana Yearly Meeting of the Orthodox Society of Friends, held in this city to-day. Several prominent English ministers were

A TRANSPORTATION COMPANY DISSOLVED. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 .- On application of ex-Judge Porter a decree was entered by the Common Pleas Court yesterday, dissolving the corporation

of the Empire Transportation Company. This is in accordance with a petition and application adopted by the stockholders last Spring.

A FIGHT WITH THE CHEYENNES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEWIS, OF THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY, KILLED-THE FIFTH ENCOUNTER WITH THE CHEYENNES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 .- General Pope has just telegraphed to General Sheridan, at the Army Headquarters here, the particulars of an Indian fight, sixty miles northeast of Fort Wallace, in Kansas. He transmits the following dispatches:

CAMP CHALK CREEK, Sept. 28, via FORT WALLACE, Sept. 29. We found the Indians waiting for us about 5 o'clock in the evening, in the calions of the Famished Woman's Fork. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, 19th In fantry, and three men, were wounded. We got one dead Indian, seventeen dead saddle ponies, and sixtytwo head of stock. We are prevented by darkness from following up our success. I followed the trail this morning to this point, from which I detach Lieuteuant Gardner and Surgeon Davis with twenty-five chyalrymen to escort Lewis and two wounded men to Wallace. escott Lewis and two wounded men to wanded.

I think the Indians will cross the railroad about Sheridan Station. I will be on the line of railroad on their trail some time to-morrow, unless they again lay in wait for us. I think the whole outfit is toxether, and will probably cross the railroad to-night. If possible, please send Dr. Davis or a sub to me with the detail that takes Colonel Lewis to Wallace. I pull out on trail immediately. CLARENCE MONCK, Captain 4th Cavalry.

FORT WALLACE, Sept. 29
To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenwor

I have just now arrived here and reported to General Davis. Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis died on the route, about 8 o'clock.
C. GARDNER, Lieutenant 9th Infantry.

FORT WALLACE, Sept. 28.

Lieutenant Gardner, of the 19th Infantry, arrived here with an escort, and the remains of Colonel Lewis, and two wounted men, at 1 o'clock this a. m. Captain Monek's dispatch sent to you by Lieutenant Gardner describes his fight. I now know where the Indians are, and can begin to operate, intelligently. Prospect good for capturing the Indians. Colonel Dodge's command must be in close proximity to them. He will move at daylight for them. Dalins's command is thirty-five miles south of this place, but has been ordered back.

This is the fifth time these Indians have been en-III.

This is the fifth time these Indians have been engaged by the troops since they left the agency near Fort Reno two weeks ago.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Lewis, who was killed in an engagement with Indians near Fort Wallace, Kansas, was a native of Alabama, and about fifty years of age. He entered the Military Academy in 1845, and was graduated four years later. He was then assigned was graduated four years later. He was then assigned as brevet-second lieutenant to the 4th Infantry, and a few months later was transferred to the 5th Infantry, with the full rank of second-lieutenant. He was commissioned as first-lieutenant in 1855, and as captain in 1861; in July, 1864, he was made major of the 18th infantry, and two years later was transferred to the 36th Infantry in March, 1869, and to the 19th Infantry in March, 1869, and to the 19th Infantry in 1873. He received the brevet ranks of major and heutenant-colonel in 1862. His rank as identenant-colonel dated from December 10, 1873. Colonel Lewis was looked upon as one of the best officers in the service.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

THE VERACITY OF A WITNESS IMPUGNED-MRS. LILIAN STODDARD'S CLAIM TO BE THE WIDOW OF THE LATE DR. STODDARD DENIED.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 29 .- The woman who estified in the Vanderbilt will case in New-York on Friday last, and who gave her name as "Mrs. Lilian Stoddard," and claimed to be the widow of the late Dr. Stoddard, a clarivoyant physician in Poughkeepsie, has created a sensation not only in New-York but in this city, where she is well known. She is declured to be an adventuress, and not the widow of the late Dr. Stoddard, the latter being alive and a respected resident of Pough-keepsic. The real Mrs. Stoddard resides at No-16 Marshall-st. but is at present visiting a friend three miles from Union Corners, in this county, and ten miles from here. Your correspondent drove to the farmer's house to-day and had an interview with her. When shown the New-York papers containing the detailed re-port of the so-called Lilian Stoddard's testimony she was much impressed. In reply to questions, she said :

It is nearly sixteen years since Lilian Davis worked for me, and then only for one week. I believe that she came from across the river in Ulster County somewhere, came from across the river in Ulster County some where, and they called her Mary Coe when she was a little girl, possibly because she lived with a Rev. Mr. Coe. She went by the name of Lilian Davis when she came to me, and afterwards she claimed to be the wife of a man pamed John Van Syles. There was a something shout her when she came to my house that I did not like, and that was the reason I discharged her. I knew afterward that my bushand was intimate with her.

Correspondent—She says Dr. Stoddard's name was Charles Anderson Stoddard.

Mrs. Stoddard—Well, she always called him Charley. Correspondent—She swore that Dr. Stoddard died suddenly May I, 1875.

Mrs. Stoddard—Well, she always called him Charley. Correspondent—She swore that Dr. Stoddard died suddenly May I, 1875.

Mrs. Stoddard—He was ill six or seven weeks, but did die unexpectedly. He fell dead from his chair while we were talking. This was in our house in Conklin-st., Poughkeepsie, April 22, 1875. My husband's name was Amass M. Stoddard.

Correspondent—Did you know where Lilian Davis was at the time of his death?

Mrs. Stoddard—No, I did not; I hadn't heard from her in eight or nine years. I was told that he gave her \$1,000 to go to Chicago with, to get married out there, if she could.

Correspondent—What kind of a character did you understand she bore while in Poughkeepsie!

in eight of nine years. I was told that he gave her \$1,000 to go to Chicago with, to get married out there, if she could.

Correspondent—What kind of a character did you understand she bore while in Poughkeepsie I Mrs. Stoddard—Very loose, indeed.

The above information was confirmed to-night in an interview with a gentleman who for twenty years was Dr. Stoddard's most intimate friend—a man who knew of his intimacy with Lilian Stoddard shas Nell Davis. He says he was Dr. Stoddard's confidant upon all subjects, and that the woman Nell Davis was hausing on the Doctor for many years, even as far buck as 1860. He would absent himself from his business four weeks at a time, and she would keep him in her house. Many times he endeavored to rid timest! of her, but she would cling to him and follow him. Finally he gave her \$100 and sent her Week, boping thus to escape her. In 1869 he lived with her in a hovel in Twenty-minth-st. New-York, under an assumed name. In 1872 Dr. Stoddard was still doing business in Poughkeepsle, but once a week be went to Brooklyn, and then he had discarded Nell Davis, alias Lilian Stoddard, for the last time, and was a changed man, both as to character and habits. His business was prosperous and he told the gentleman, referred to that he had determined to be a better man; that he had finally rid himself of Nell Davis and would have nothing more to do with her.

Correspondent—In all your intimacy did Dr. Stoddard ever intimate to you that he had had or was to have dealings with Commodore Vanderbilt?

Informant—Never in his life. If he had had any business or any communication with Commodore Vanderbilt, he would have most assuredly told me of it, hecause I was the closest friend he had on earth, not even excepting his wife. I don't believe Dr. Stoddard ever saw any of the Vanderbilts. In every way this woman is a fraud. Charles Stoddard, sou of the deceased doctor, has also a story to tell; and between them all, Mrs. Lilian Stoddard, alias Nell Davis, may have a pretty hard time of it.

SUCCESSFUL MIDSHIPMEN.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Annapolis, Md., Sept. 29 .- The following were successful in the examination for cadet midship men in the Naval Academy :

John Barnard, N. Y. Hammond Fowler, Va. Marbury Johnson, Ga.
Robert W. Woods, Va.
Edward E. Solomons, Ga.
L. R. Savage, Ill.
Samuel E. Bedford, Penn.
Arthur Dovele, N. Y.

8 idney Z. Mitchell, Ala. Smith Salisbury, N. Y. Jas. Carpenter, Ind. Thos. H. Gignitliat, Ga. John K. Morris, Ind. Edward B. Weeks, Oregon. Wm. R. Ricketts, Va.

THE ELLIS PAPER MILL BURNED. Nonwood, Mass., Sept. 29.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the paper manufacturing mill of Isaac Ellis, with a large amount of manfactured goods and stock. The loss is about \$15,000; partially insured.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 29.—A freight train was wrecked on the Little Schuylkill Road yesterday. The cars taking fire, several were burned.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 29.-A dispatch announces

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 29.-The Ohio Methodist Episopal Conference has adopted a report dismissing the Rev. F. A. Spencer from the ministry for immoral conduct, and the Rev. J. K. Davis for unministertal conduct. A notice for appeal in Mr. Spencer's case was filed. DETEORY, Sept. 29.—Daniel L. Howard, a clerk of be Kichkan Central Railroad, went over to the Carendary of

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Joseph Read, a well-known stock dealer near Hannibal Mo. attempted to drown his wife to a good, but desisted upon the appearance of his son with a shot-gan. Releasing his held upon his wife, he drow a knite and kiffed idmeelf. His wife had recently instituted proceedings for a divorce.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 20,—The body of an unblown man was found on Thursday last, in woods near Shin Hollow, on the Eric Italiway, east of Port Jervis. It had evidently been there a long time. It was well dressed, and in the pockets were \$\delta\$, as there was a shive watch, and a newspaper of the present year, but nothing by which to identify the body.

AUSTRIA VICTORIOUS.

THE BOSNIANS ALMOST SUBDUED. LIVNO CAPTURED-THE HUNGARIAN RADICALS SHOW

ING DISSATISFACTION-THE GREEK CLAIM. The Austrians continue to make progress in Herzegovina and Bosnia. They have captured Livno and Klobuk, and have now more troops in the field than they need. The Hungarian Radicals continue dissatisfied, and held a meeting yesterday to protest against the seizure of Bosnia. Queen Victoria has advised the Greeks to settle amicably with the Porte. Recent phases of Turkish affairs are described in the letter appended.

THE HUNGARIANS PROTESTING. A LARGE RADICAL MEETING HELD AT PESTH TO OPPOSE THE SEIZURE OF BOSNIA,

PESTH, Sept. 29, 1878. The Bulgarian Radicals held a meeting here today to protest against the occupation of Bosnia. Deputies Helfy and Simonyi, the leaders of the movement, and many members of the Hungarian Diet, were present at the meeting, which was largely

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that the occupation of Bosnia by Austria was fatal to the Hungarian Nation; protesting against the sacrifice of the blood and money of Hungarians against their wishes, and demanding the withdrawal of the army from Bosnia.

The resolutions will be forwarded to the Ministers, and Parliament will be asked to pass a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet.

BOSNIA NEARLY CONQUERED. KLOBUK CAPTURED-MORE AUSTRIAN TROOPS THAN ARE NEEDED, IN THE FIELD.

VIENNA, Sept. 29, 1878. General Jovanovich telegraphs that on Saturday, after five days' violent bombardment, Klobuk, the last refuge of the insurgents, surrendered, having made a brave defence. The destruction of the fortified rock was immediately begun. The Austrian loss was

General Philippovich, replying to an inquiry from the War Department, states that three divisions can be recalled from Bosnia by the end of October. The reserve force of the corps of observation will also be furloughed and a number of horses sent home.

LIVNO SURRENDERED.

The Duke of Wurtemburg telegraphs that Livno surrendered Saturday morning. After the place was completely invested it was bombarded by thirty-eight guns, which greatly damaged the fortifications in the Turkish quarter. The besieged and the insurgents made several unsuccessful attempts to break out.

ENGLAND COUNSELS GREECE. Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales have transmitted letters to Athens, through Hobart Pacha, favoring a moderate conciliatory arrangement between Greece and the Porte. Russia has promised to support the claims of Greece in the adjustment of the frontier question. England favors the settlement proposed by Midhat Pacha, whereby Greece would receive the Island of Crete, but a third less territory on the main land than proposed by the Congress.

THE RUSSIANS RETIRING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29, 1878. The Russians continue to retreat on Kirk-Killissa and Adrianople, where they expect to arrive about October 2. It has been arranged that the Turkish infantry shall advance in the rear of the Russians, keeping at a distance of flity miles. The intervening space will be in great part occupied by small bodies of cavalry, in the preparing to leave Tchorlu with two corps, has issued public notice that a court martial will be formed, and all persons convicted of certain specified crimes will be punished by death. Disorders occurred in a village near Ruyuk Tchekmedie immediately after the departure of the Russians.

THE OTTOMAN FINANCES. Steps are being taken at Constantinople to create a financial commission, in which there will be an Ottoman president and two foreign vice-presidents-one English and the other French.

ENGLISH INTRIGUES FOILED.

THE PACHAS DISSATISFIED WITH ENGLAND-TURK-ISH OBSTINACY ILLUSTRATED-THE GRAND RE-VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY-A REGATTA IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Constantinople, Aug. 31.-The most serious hindrance to the restoration of security is the English convention, and the persistent the agreement concerning reforms, which, as a condition of the protectorate of Asia Minor, The Economist calls "a dream of a shadow of smoke." Henry Layard has been very earnest. But all his earnestness has not one whit advanced the matter. The Turks promise everything. Do any single thing, however, they will not until they get ready. There are various causes for this besides the Turkish vis inertia. One is the declaration of so many English writers and speakers that England's influence over Turkey will direct Turkish policy. This angered the Pachas, who are independent if nothing else. Then the part taken by England at the Congress on the Bosnian question and the Greek question has been used to di-English influence here, and to minish change the convention into a disturbing influence. The first token of the change in sentiment at the Porte was the appointment of Server Pacha to a Portfolio. - Server Pasha was one of the men who negotiated the armistice at Kezanlik and Adrianople last February, and afterwards declared himself more Russiau than the Russians, giving as his reason the statement that Mr. Layard had promised Turkey aid, and failed to redeem the promise. This involved him in a personal quarrel with Mr. Layard, in which Server was worsted, Mr. Layard wrote him "You are a liar," and then told the Grand Vizier that while Server Pacha continued to be Minister of Foreign Affairs he would be obliged to decline intercourse with the Turkish Foreign Office. Server was dismissed next day, and all has gone smoothly until lately. After what has passed, the appointment of Server Pacha to any seat in the Ministry is a hint to Sir H. Layard that his own influence is on the wane. I am assured on good authority that the majority of the Ministry are now in favor of throwing over the convention with England. They wish no such friendship as that of England. It has taken Cyprus, has given away Bosnia, and is now offering Thessaly and Epirus. Far better seek substantial and permanent advantage in an

alliance with Russia. As a rule, it is the policy of the Turks to refuse every demand. Congress gave Persia the dis trict of Kotour. The humiliating verdict of the Congress would have been needless had the Turks gracefully accepted years ago, the decision of their own referees that Kotour of right belongs to Persia. The occupation of Bosnia is not only a loss to the Turks, but the form of it is a humiliation. They have not seen the inevitable, and have continued to object, and object until Count Andrassy got tired of talking with Carotheodori Pacha, and went oft leaving him at Vienna, the occupation daily nearing its completion, and the need of a convention therefore past. All this might have been avoided by taking note of the temper of the Congress, and accepting the situation with what advantages Austria, in good humor, might have allowed. The day before Varna was given up to the Russians, they occupied the heights and some of the outworks. In the afternoon a number of Kussian officers with about 200 soldiers, went to the town to go to church, but the Turks shut the gates in their faces. This augered the Russian general, who demanded admittance, promising that his m a should leave after service. The gates remained shut, however, and at last the general sent word to the Turksh commander that he would stand no non-sense. If the gates were not opened immediately Carotheodori Pacha, and went off leaving him at the Turk sh commander that he would stand no nonsense. If the gates were not opened immediately
he would bombard the town. The commander had
never thought of this contingency and had to take
back his decision, sending out a battalion of troops
with a band of music to escort the Russians into
town as his guests. Affairs of administration go
much the same way. The Ottoman Bank here is
established in Galata with a branch in old Stambont, a couple of miles away. It applied for leave
to put up a wire between the two buildings, so as to
nse the telephone. The answer promptly came back
that it was impossible to allow such a thing. It is

Three railreads are extending branches toward Leadville.

almost certain that the Porte will be forced to allow it, for the bank has influence. In Damascus lately, complaints have been made against certain efficials for malfeasance. It was decided not to take any steps in the matter, although the plaintiffs were Moslems. Now the Mosques are being nightly ornamented with placards setting forth particulars of the bribery of various high officials, and the Porte will have to do something soon or have another insurrection on its hands. So with applications made to the Porte for permits to build, to work mines, to open up rivers or to introduce other improvements. The great farewell review of the Russian Army at

The great farewell review of the Russian Army at

San Stefano, on the 17th, was an event of historic importance, as marking the close of one period of the invasion. Blocks of regiments and batteries were arranged in two lines on the plains back of San Stefano, representing a force of 80,000 men, of which, I suppose, 50,000 were present. The Russian system of forming line of regiments closed in mass with battalion front, is very effective on such an occasion. The whole force is placed very compactly, and your eye easily compasses it, receiving the impression that it is a being of vast might, which may at any instant throw out its polypus arms to an unknown distance. I did not see the march past, but it was said to be good, as was to be expected from the machine-like Russians. The infantry walked in column of battalions at half distance, the artillery was in column of batteries, and the cavalry marched in squadrons. The march was arranged to show the bearing of the troops in different circumstances without the tedious repetition of the defile by the whole army. Some regiments moved at double-quick and some in common time. One flying battery unlimbered and manœuvred its guns, limbered up and was off again. "without losing step," as we used to say in the army. Thousands of spectators came from Constantinople by boat, rail and carriage. They blocked the way in every direction and were only kept from under the gun carriages by frautic but benevolent efforts on the part of the mixed police force of the Cossacks and Zabties. A verdant youth from Albania or Herzegovina expressed his pleasure in the national fashion by firing off a pistol after the review. To his amazement he was instantly seized, pinioned and marched off to the San Stefano gnard-house, with a guard of ten Cossacks. For a time it was supposed that he was a conspirator who had attempted to shoot Todleben. As soon as he proved to be only a fool he was turned loose.

After the war and mob and dust of the march troops in different circumstances without the te-After the war and mob and dust of the march

past General Todleben, attended by another group of 200 persons, bestriding all manner of beasts, rode to the other end of the field for breakfast. A great tent was pitched here with the breakfast tables and with four brass bands that alternated their strains for three hours. The tent faced Constantinople, and the domes and minarets, the blue Marmora, the islands, the Bythinian hills and an Italian sky formed a pleasing combination of form and tint that was like champagne to the guests whose eyes feasted upon it. Eight or ten masts over the tent bore each the flag of one of the nations represented at the breakfast. The Stars and Stripes were on the right and the Persian Lion and Sun on the left side of the line. Two hundred yards from the tent was a large concourse armed with opera glasses, ships' telescopes, and anything else that pretends to aid vision glaring at the banqueters, but constantly repressed by the vigilant Cossack guards. From here went toward Constantinople and over the little creek which forms the dividing line between the Turkish and the Russian positions. After crossing the bridge I saw some men stretched asleep on the grass. A little distance away were a half dozen more men also asleep, entirely surrounded by the bustle, the music and the imposing display of force on the hill, not 1,000 yards away. I looked curiously at these insensible beings, and saw for the first time that they were the outposts of the Turkish army peacefully reposing in the presence of the entmy. The contrast between the two banks of that little creek was characteristic. And far away, beyond the domes of Stamboul, in the halls of Yildiz was the Sultan, who believed that his own safety, and that of his capital, rested with the men on outpost duty along the Al Manna Creek! The alumbering sentinels aflorded a type of the difference between the Sultan's expectation and official performance throughout the empire. creek which forms the dividing line between the throughout the empire.

A regatta took place recently at the Princes' Islands inder the presidency of the Turkish Minister of Marine. The six-oared race between men-of-war's boats was won by the Turks, who beat the whole English fleet. They were enthusiastically cheered, but their triumph was of short duration. When the winning boat approached the judge's stand to be congratulated, it was discovered that they had two extra men concealed in the bottom of the boat to "spell" the oarsmen. The race of ten-oared barges was won by the boat of an Ausiran corvette, the English fleet competing. The yacht race was won by an American cat-boat which had arrived in the harbor two days before the regatta.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S INCOME.

NO TRACES OF THE MISSING BOOKS IN THIS CITY-

WHAT THEY ARE EXPECTED TO SHOW. What has become of the books of the New-York Iron Mine Company, wanted in the suit by the Government against ex-Governor Tilden, is a question that still puzzles the United States Dis-trict Attorney. The incoming Western trains were closely watched at the Grand Central Depot on Saturday and yesterday, but with no results. It was suspected that among the baggage might be found Counsellor Harland's trunks, and in the trunks, the books that were stolen last Monday while the examination in the case was being conducted at Marquette, Mich. John Lenahan, from ex-District Attorney Bliss's office, looked Lenanan, from explaints of the baggage as it was tumbled out.

A valise that bore the initials "T. H." was torn open, but instead of books a pair of shoes appeared. A dark trunk checked from Detroit, and marked " T. H.," was also examined with no better result. The Detroit Free Press publishes an interview with Mr. Harland, in which given the following account of the manuer in which

is given the following account of the manner in which the books disappeared:

In May, 1877, Governor Tilden, being president of the company, discharged Mr. Weimore, the superintendent, and shortly afterward sent a man to Marquette to flit the position. Then Weimore refused to give up the books of the company, which were in his possession. The carrying away of the books from the notary's office—[Mr Maynard is a notary public, and not a United States Commissioner, as has been telegraphed)—was a transaction which I did not fully see, and which I individually had nothing to do with. I had nearly finished my examination, and as I used the books one by one I placed the not the floor against my chair. Saudenly the door of the office opened; a man whom I had never seen before came in grabbed up the books and was gone before I could turn around. Mr. Wetmore and Mr. Maynard both left the office, and when the latter returned ac said; "That is a strange proceeding; they have replevined those books and served the writ on Wetmore." Next morning the officer who took the books told me that he entered the office with a certified copy of the writ in his hands; that he picked up the books, and as Wetmore followed my of the writ in the read the writ.

Assistant District-Attorney Herrick says that the value the books disappeared:

Assistant District-Attorney Herrick says that the value of the books is to show the actual amount of Mr. Tilden's income when he was president of the company. He swore that his theome was \$16,000, while the books show, it is alleged, that it was at least \$225,000. Parole testimony that his Income was \$16,000, while the books show, it is alleged, that it was at least \$225,000. Parole testimony will have to be depended upon to prove this if the books are not found; whatever testimony of that kind there is is in Mr. Sherman's hands, and Mr. Herrick says that he does not yet know the particulars of it.

INDIGNATION AT NEWPORT.

A SINGULAR SEQUENCE OF THE ENTERTAINMENT TO

THE OFFICERS OF THE BELLEROPHON. NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 29.—Several taxpayers of this city have petitioned the Supreme Court, now in session at Providence, for an injunction against the City Treasurer, forbidding the payment of bills contracted upon the occasion of the ball given by the City of Newport to the officers of Her Majesty's steamer Bellerophou, September 9. Citations have been served by Sheriff Locks on David M. Coggeshall, city treasurer, directing him to appear before Judge Durfee, at Provience, at 11 o'clock Monday morning, to show cause dence, at 11 o'clock Monday morning, to show cause why the bills contracted should be paid. There is said to be dissatisfaction on the part of a large number of tax-payers because they did not receive tickets to the grand ball, only a few favored citizens of Newport receiving invitations. The course of the taxpayers excites indignation. The bills contracted amount to \$3,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

WALDOBORO, Me., Sept. 29,—The bark Fannie L. cennedy, 758 tons, was successfully launched here yesterday.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

A ROTTEN BOILER AND A RECKLESS DRIVER. TWELVE LIVES LOST BY AN EXPLOSION ON THE STEAMBOAT ADELPHI, IN THE SOUND -- TWENTY-ONE PERSONS INJURED, FOUR PROBABLY FATALLY

-THREE PERSONS KILLED ON THE ATLANTIC AVENUE RAILROAD, IN BROOKLYN, AND FOUR The explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Adelphi, near South Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, killed twelve persons and injured twenty-one, of whom four will probably not recover. At the inquest

three experts testified that the boiler was unsound, and that repairs had weakened it so that thorough examination would have shown it to be dangerous. It was pronounced in good condition last June by Inspector Blake, who inspected the boiler of the Magenta, which recently exploded at Sing Sing. A carriage in a funeral procession was crushed by a locomotive on the Atlantic-ave, track in Brooklyn, and three persons were killed and four severely in-

STORY OF THE ADELPHI DISASTER.

SCENES ON THE WEECKED STEAMER - A FEW MOMENTS OF THE WILDEST TERROR AND CON-FUSION-LISTS OF THE KILLED AND INJURED-CAUSES OF THE ACCIDENT.

The boiler of the steamboat Adelphi, plying between this city and South Norwalk, Conn., exploded a few minutes after 8 o'clock on Saturday, at a short distance from Gregory's Point, near South Norwalk. The boat left the pier at South Norwalk at 15 minutes before 8 a. m., her regular hour for sailing, on the daily trip to this city. On board were nearly 225 passengers, among whom were many women and children. The cool air of the Autumn morning forced many to seek shelter within the saloon, but others were sitting along the sunny side of the boat, forward of the saloon, and near the smokestack. On the main deck a group bad gathered about the captain's office waiting to buy their tickets, and on the open deck, near the gangway, several persons were enjoying the agreeable warmth from the boilers. Young Harry Totten, leaning against the felt-covered boiler, was teasing and watching his pony, which was standing on the starboard side of the boat. Hearing the laughter of a friend on the upper deck, he patted his pony's neck and sprang up the stairway. On the opposite side several men were walking the deck or lounging near the guards, while close by the bar-ro the negro porter was busily cleaning the boots of a pas

The boat was gliding swiftly over the shallow waters of the inlet, which forms the harbor of South Norwalk. Gregory's Point was scarcely a quarter of a mile away, and from the pier a signal had just been received to stop for passengers. Down the pier, watching the approach of the boat, were walking Francis Foote, of the Dorlon House, and three ladies, who intended to take passage. The engineer's bell had just rung a signal. A deep rumble hushed the gay laughter, a convulsive tremor shook the boat, and instantly the air was filled with steam and flying timbers. The excitement and terror among the passengers were intense; women ran shricking through the saloon, and men, white with fear, stood helpiess and knew not which way to turn for safety. Thick clouds of steam poured into the saloon and enveloped the vessel. Above all was heard the sound of the sharp rending of stout timbers and the shattering of glass and wood. To this succeeded groans and cries of anguish from the injured and dying.

The moment the explosion was over all danger had passed. Captain Holcomb went quickly about quieting the women and encouraging the men. His example led others to regain their presence of mind. Talmadge Baker, of South Norwalk, hastily opened the windows of the saloon and the light breeze soon swept the steam from the boat. Then the ruin broke on the view. The forward part of the saloon on the port side was torn open, and below was a black and ghastly abyss, filled with splintered timbers and twisted iron. The boat, which lay helpless on the water, was shortly afterward towed to the pier at Gregory's Point, and the Dorlon House was opened wide for the reception and care of the wounded and dead.

The whole extent of the ruin was easily visible from the wharf from which people soon gathered to look down into the gaping wound in the boat's side. The explosion had torn away about fifteen feet of the main deek on the port side of the boat, revealing the bare and blackened frame. The rupture of the boiler extended lengthwise about eight feet, and an iron flap nearly three feet wide had been turned completely back. The line of the break followed that of the boits which had been put in as stays to support the outer shell. The ragged edge of iron was thin and corroded, and on the line was revealed a patch about two feet long. There bolts. The engine-room was directly abatt the boiler, and was not greatly injured, but the bar-room opposits and on the outer edge of the boat, was completely shat. tered. The saloon deck over the place of the explosion was torn away for a space about twenty-five feet long, and extending to the side of the deck. The front of the saloon on the same side was blown off; the wood-work

near by was twisted, and the deck lifted and broken. WHAT EYE-WITNESSES SAID. The tidings of the explosion, which had been observed at several points on both shores, spread quickly and caused the utmost excitement in Norwalk. People has-tened from all directions to the scene of the disaster, and the wharf and hotel at Dorlon's Landing were soon

filled with curious and sympathetic groups. Talmadge Baker, of South Norwalk, one of the passengers, said that he had just gone up from the main deck, where he had been to get checks for his sister's baggage; he was walking along the saloon from the main stairway, when he heard the dull, heavy sound of the explosion. "I turned my head," he said, "and saw the ening at the end of the saloon and the air full of splintered timber. I knew the next thing must be steam, and I hastened to throw open some of the windows and doors. The people seemed to be dazed by the confusion. I walked about and assured them that there was no further danger. One woman was helping another through an open window. I pulled her back and showed her that she would fall into the water. On the main deck I found several men severely burned, groaning and evi-

dently dying."

Henry W. Totten, of No. 240 West Twenty-first-st., of this city, a lad about fifteen years old, was leaning Sat urday afternoon against the guards on the opposite side. of the boat and near his pony, which had not been disturbed by the explosion. He said that he had been spending the Summer at Wilton and was returning in mpany with Mr. Heyt and other friends. He said: had just reached the top of the stairs when the explo-sion took place. I had run up to see what the fun was, for I heard a friend on the upper deck laughing. I had been leaning against the boiler and playing with my been leaning against the boiler and playing with my pony. There was great excitement for a few minutes but it was soon over, Some of the women attempted to jump overboard but i do not think any of them did so."

As soon as information of the disaster became general, the company's office in this city was besieged with persons eager to learn whether their friends were among the injured. The train from New-Haven, which reached the Grand Central Depot, at 12:10 p. m. Saturday, brought about fifty of the passengers. A resident of Norwalk, who was an eye-witness, said that the accident was so sudd'n that the succeeding scene was horrible. The passengers seemed driven aimost to insanity; the the dense volume of scalding steam concealed from them the extent of the disaster. Many thought the boat was sinking, and jumped overboard in their wild excitement; others tried to adjust life-preservers, which they invariably put on so that their heads would go under, and their feet fly up. Over all rose the plercing screams of those who had been bruised and scalded.

Richard Wilson and his wife, of No. 61 Chrystie-st,, this city, had been to attend the fair at Ridgeffield, on the Danbury and Norwalk Bailroad. He said he had just left his wife in the caben, and had gone out on deck. After the explosion he was summed for a moment with flying splinters. Then he ran ait to find his wife, and discovered that his passage was cut off by the large hole in the deck. He went around annother way, first trying to get through the cabin, but being driven back by the escaping steam. The deck and cabins were strewn with men and women, scalded, dead and dying. It was a wild scramble for safety. People did not heed the crice of the wounded until they were sure of their own safety. In less than five minutes after the accident occurred, however, the mate and other officers were among the passengers assuring them that the danger was over, and trying to reder assistance.

Mr. Bogart, living in New-Jersey, was returning home, and said that the since. pony. There was great excitement for a few minutes

der assistance.

Mr. Bogart, living in New-Jersey, was returning home, and said that the shock to the boat at the time of the explosion was terrible. He was carried from his feet against the bulkhead, where he lay for several minutes before recovering consciousness. He then found himself covered with the fragments from the explosion, and slightly burned.

MR. WHITE UNABLE TO EXPLAIN IT.

MR. WHITE UNABLE TO EXPLAIN IT. R. Cornell White said last evening that he believed the Adelphi to be a stanch boat notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. The accident was wholly

accountable, and the condition of that part of the boiler which burst did not solve the mystery. It was grue that in the direct line of the break the sheet was badly pitted from corrosion, which was produced by ac